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## THIS FACT SHEET WILL TELL YOU ABOUT . . .

The history of the site.

The proposed plan for the  
site.

How you can obtain more  
information about the site.

### Public Comment Period

U.S. EPA will accept written  
comments on the recommended  
alternative presented in this fact  
sheet and in the treatability  
investigation for the Accra Pac site,  
during a 30-day public comment  
period:

**September 16 to October 15, 1996**

Submit written comments to:

Dave Novak  
Community Involvement Coordinator  
Office of Public Affairs  
U.S. EPA Region 5  
77 West Jackson Boulevard (P-19J)  
Chicago, IL 60604

United States  
Environmental Protection  
Agency

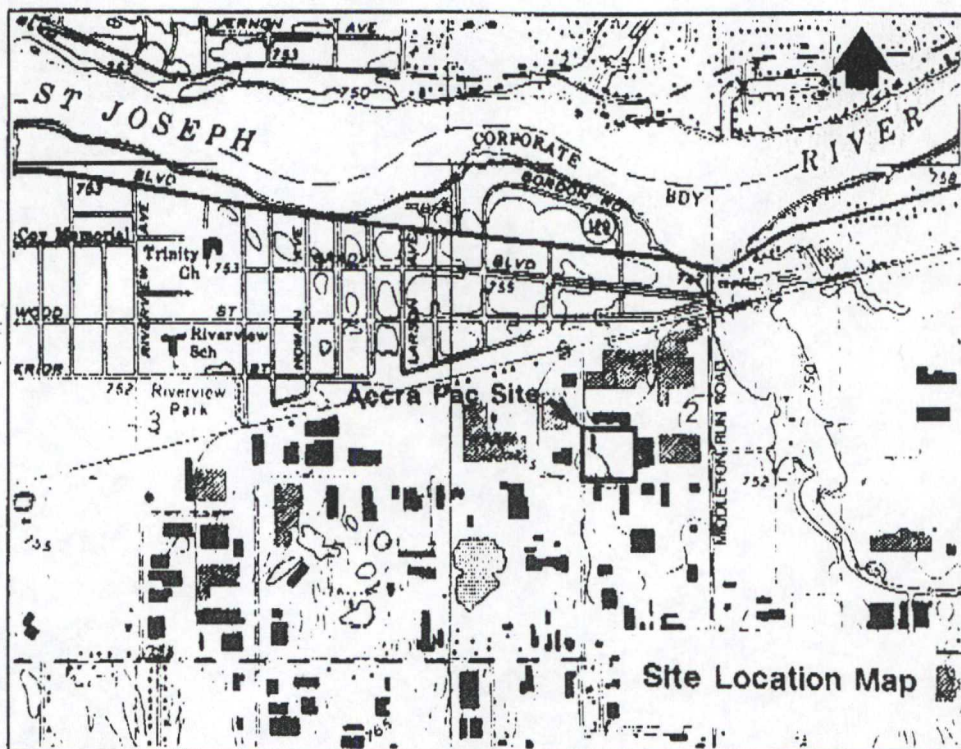
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Chicago, Illinois 60604

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## Proposed Plan for Remedial Action: Accra Pac Site

Elkhart, Indiana

September 1996



### INTRODUCTION

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) has completed its review of a treatability investigation for the Accra Pac **Superfund**<sup>1</sup> site in Elkhart, Elkhart County, Indiana. The investigation addressed two environmental concerns: soil contamination and ground-water contamination. The investigation's objectives were 1) to assess the potential health and environmental risks from the presence of **volatile organic compound (VOC)** contamination in the soil and ground water, and 2) to evaluate treatment methods for remediating the soil and ground water.

The investigation evaluated a range of alternatives to address the VOC contamination at the site. This fact sheet explains U.S. EPA's **proposed plan** for the Accra Pac site and describes why it is being recommended. A detailed description of the recommended alternative and the other alternatives that were considered is presented in the treatability investigation report. The report has been placed in the site information repository at the Elkhart Public Library, 200 South Second Street, Elkhart, Indiana.

Public input on the alternatives outlined in this proposed plan is important to the cleanup remedy selection process. Based on any new information obtained through public comment, U.S. EPA may modify its recommended alternative or select another alternative outlined in this fact sheet. The public is encouraged to review and comment on U.S. EPA's recommended alternative.

<sup>1</sup> Words appearing in bold type are defined in a glossary on page 7.

## SITE HISTORY

- 1968 to 1975** Accra Pac, Inc., operated a contract packaging facility, packaging liquid products in aerosol spray cans. The Accra Pac site is located at 2626 Industrial Parkway in northeast Elkhart, Elkhart County, Indiana, approximately 2,500 feet south of the St. Joseph River.
- 1976** The facility was totally destroyed by an explosion and fire, resulting in the release of solvents that had been stored in above-ground tanks.
- 1977** The site was purchased by Warner Baker. At that time, the property consisted of a large concrete building slab with three loading docks, several small concrete pads adjacent to the concrete building slab, and 13 underground storage tanks.
- 1985** U.S. EPA conducted an emergency response action to connect residences to the Elkhart municipal water system after private wells in the East Jackson Boulevard area northwest of the site were found to contain elevated levels of trichloroethylene (TCE), a VOC. U.S. EPA also analyzed the contents of the underground storage tanks at the site; the analysis indicated a potential for combustibility at relatively low temperatures.
- 1986** On the basis of the sampling results, U.S. EPA issued a **Consent Order** requiring Warner P. Baker, the potentially responsible party (PRP), to dispose of the tank contents, decontaminate and dismantle the tanks, install monitoring wells, conduct soil and ground-water sampling, and remove contaminated soils. After issuance of the consent order, Baker's contractor shipped a total of 33,500 gallons of hazardous liquid waste off site for disposal, and then excavated and removed the underground storage tanks. U.S. EPA representatives monitored these activities, and collected soil samples from the tank excavations and from ground water that seeped into the tank excavations. High concentrations of VOCs were detected in the ground-water samples. During this cleanup action, Baker died and ownership of the property was transferred to his estate.
- 1988** U.S. EPA issued a **unilateral order** to both Accra Pac and the estate of Warner Baker, requiring them, as PRPs, to complete removal activities at the Accra Pac site and take necessary cleanup actions.
- 1989** The U.S. Department of Justice filed a civil action against both PRPs to require them to complete the work mentioned above. In this civil action, the United States also sought the recovery of funds that U.S. EPA had spent in 1985 to connect residences in the East Jackson Boulevard area to the municipal water system. The PRPs also began an extent-of-contamination (EOC) investigation of the contamination remaining at the Accra Pac site.
- 1990** After extensive soil and ground-water sampling, the EOC investigation identified fifteen different VOCs and a group of petroleum compounds in the soil and ground water at the site. The two principal contaminants detected in both soil samples and in ground-water samples from the monitoring wells were trichloroethane (TCA) and tetrachloroethene (PCE). Significant contamination (greater than 10 ppm of total VOCs) extends down into the saturated zone (beneath the water table) to depths approaching 70 feet. The volume of contaminated soil is estimated at approximately 5,300 cubic yards (cy) on site and 240 cy on the adjacent property to the east.
- 1993** A **Consent Decree** was entered by the district court judge which concluded years of negotiations between the PRPs, U.S. EPA, and the U.S. Department of Justice. This effort concluded a long and costly court battle and ultimately will result in the remediation of the threat to human health and the environment found at the Accra Pac site.

## SUMMARY OF SITE RISKS

- Two VOCs -- trichloroethane and tetrachloroethene -- are the principal contaminants of concern at the Accra Pac site because of their high concentrations in ground water samples from area monitoring wells. These VOCs are very persistent in the environment; they do not degrade by any chemical or biological processes into less toxic forms.

The first objective of the EOC investigation of the Accra Pac site was to assess the threat that soil and ground-water contamination presented to human health or the environment. The investigation concluded that the contaminants present the following threats:

- Persons using ground water in the area to the north-northeast of the site could be exposed to the contamination from use of contaminated water for drinking or bathing, or from inhaling VOCs released from the water within an enclosed space.
- Persons entering the site or performing earthmoving activities at the site could potentially come in direct contact with VOC contaminants in the soil.
- Because of the high water table in this area, contaminants in the soil could further contaminate ground water.
- Contaminants in ground water near the site could move into ground water that is currently uncontaminated.

In 1985 the residences in the East Jackson Boulevard area north of the site that had been using private wells were connected to the Elkhart municipal water system, eliminating any immediate threat from VOC contamination in ground water. Municipal water is currently available to all property owners who could be affected by the ground-water contaminants originating at the site.

The proposed cleanup at the site will prevent human exposure to the site contaminants through the use of VOC-contaminated ground water or exposure to contaminated soils. It will also prevent the movement of contaminants into portions of a ground-water unit that is uncontaminated. In response to the Consent Decree, the cleanup standard for the VOC contamination in soil is 1 part per million (ppm). The cleanup standard for VOCs in ground water, also negotiated in the Consent Decree, is a 95% reduction of the baseline concentration of total VOCs at each compliance point. The method for establishing this baseline concentration will be proposed by the technical consultant for the PRPs, subject to U.S. EPA's review and concurrence. The cleanup standards will require the technologies used by the PRPs to reduce the contamination found in the soils and in the ground water to these levels.

## STRUCTURE OF THE CONSENT DECREE

The Consent Decree for this site is different from many decrees entered in accordance with the Superfund statute, where the PRPs agree to clean up the site. In the majority of these decrees, the PRPs agree to implement the remedy previously selected by U.S. EPA. In this case, however, U.S. EPA brought the litigation before the full extent of the site-related contamination was known, and it was impossible for the Agency to select a cleanup alternative prior to obtaining this knowledge. Since U.S. EPA had not selected a cleanup alternative prior to bringing litigation against Accra Pac and the Estate of Warner Baker, the Consent Decree allows them to challenge the remedy selected. This challenge could include a mini-trial before the district court judge, who retained jurisdiction of the court action to ensure implementation of the Consent Decree.

## U.S. EPA'S RECOMMENDED REMEDY

The second objective of the EOC investigation, and the treatability study which followed, was to evaluate possible methods of addressing the remaining contamination at the Accra Pac site.

Both soil and ground-water contamination remain on site. The mix of different contaminants that were found on this site will require the use of multiple treatment technologies, applied in stages, to remove the contamination.

The three alternative remedies that were considered for the Accra Pac site included a range of different treatment technologies for both the soil and the ground water. In addition, because many of these technologies release vapors, or off-gases, to the air during the operation of the treatment, the remedies also considered the use of treatment technologies to address the contaminants in the off-gases. These technologies will be utilized to the extent that the levels of off-gases, if uncontrolled, would violate Federal or State regulations. (Please refer to the discussion of **Applicable or Appropriate Requirements (ARARs)** on pages 5 and 6.)

U.S. EPA's recommended treatment consists of soil and ground-water remedies applied in stages. The initial treatments reduce the contaminant concentrations in preparation for the subsequent treatments, which U.S. EPA believes will reduce the contaminant concentration to the cleanup criteria set forth in the Consent Decree.

The following subsections discuss the specific remedies that are included in U.S. EPA's recommended remedy.

**SOIL:** The recommended treatment for soil contamination at the Accra Pac site is in situ ("in place") bioventing, followed by soil vapor extraction.



Bioventing is an innovative technology that consists of ventilating the soil beneath the ground surface through air pumped into wells in the ground. The purpose of bioventing is to increase the supply of oxygen to the microorganisms that are native to the soils at the site. Certain microorganisms can digest substances that are hazardous to humans. With adequate oxygen, moisture, and nutrients, the microorganisms at the site will break down the VOCs in the soil and reduce the toxicity of the remaining contaminants.

Soil vapor extraction is a technology that removes gaseous contaminants from the ground by means of a vacuum device that is connected to one or more wells installed in the ground. When the extraction system is activated, the vacuum sucks the gases out of the ground from the area surrounding the well.

This sequence of treatments will reduce the concentrations of VOCs in the soil, and extract remaining VOC gases from the soil, reducing total concentrations to safe levels.

**GROUND WATER:** Because the contaminants that were found in shallow ground water are at different concentrations from the contaminants that were found in deeper ground water, two treatment sequences are being recommended. The recommended treatment for shallow ground water (ground water to a depth of 15 feet) is in-situ biosparging, followed by air sparging. The recommended treatments for deep ground water are extraction, air stripping, and re-injection.

Biosparging is another treatment technology that relies on the presence of native microorganisms in the soil to break down the contaminants in ground water. In biosparging, air is passively introduced into the saturated zone, below the water table. The air

provides favorable conditions for microorganisms to digest and break down the contaminants.

Air sparging is an innovative treatment technology that consists of injecting pressurized air below the water table. The ground water becomes agitated from the air flow, allowing any contaminants dissolved in the water to pass off as vapor.

Extraction, stripping, and re-injection technologies will complete the treatment of the ground water. In ground-water extraction, the deeper ground water is pumped from the ground via wells. Once it has been removed from the ground, the ground water is treated through air stripping. Air stripping is a form of water treatment that involves pumping contaminated water to the top of a tower. As the water cascades down, high-powered fans send air upward, causing VOCs to volatilize (i.e., change from liquid to gas). The treated ground water can then be injected back into the aquifer. As the treated water is injected back into the ground, it tends to flush the remaining contaminated ground water toward the wells, where it can then be pumped, treated, and re-injected, enabling the system to operate more efficiently.

## OTHER ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

U.S. EPA considered two other alternatives for the treatment of contaminated soil and ground water at the Accra Pac site.

**ALTERNATIVE 1:** Low temperature thermal desorption (LTTD) of soil; extraction, air stripping, and re-injection of ground water.

Soil: LTTD is a treatment technology in which contaminated

soil is excavated from the ground and placed in a rotary oven or kiln. The soil is then heated to the temperature that will cause VOCs to volatilize, usually between 300° and 1,000° Fahrenheit, depending on the boiling point of the specific VOC. The LTTD process may require emissions controls and/or treatment for the vapors that are given off as the contaminants are volatilized. The treated soil can then be replaced in the ground.

Ground water: The methods proposed to treat the ground water in this alternative are the same as in U.S. EPA's recommended alternative for the ground water at this site, except that Alternative 1 would not utilize biosparging and air sparging.

**ALTERNATIVE 2:** Soil vapor extraction; in-situ air sparging; and ground-water extraction, air stripping, and re-injection.

Alternative 2 is similar to U.S. EPA's recommended alternative, except that for the soil, Alternative 2 would not utilize bioventing, and for the ground water, Alternative 2 would not utilize biosparging and air sparging.

All alternatives, including U.S. EPA recommended remedy, are described in detail in the treatability study report for the Accra Pac site. A copy of the treatability study report is available for review at the U.S. EPA local information repository at the Elkhart Public Library.

## EVALUATING THE ALTERNATIVES

U.S. EPA used three criteria to evaluate the cleanup alternatives set forth in the treatability study prior to making its recommendation. The evaluation criteria consisted of:

1. **EFFECTIVENESS:** Refers to the ability of the cleanup

alternative to meet the objectives within the scope of the removal action, especially in regard to the protection of public health and the environment. In evaluating this criteria, two very important sub-criteria are (1) overall protection of public health and the environment, and (2) compliance with ARARs.

Overall protection of public health and the environment: Refers to the ability of the cleanup option to eliminate, reduce, or control threats to public health and the environment.

Compliance with ARARs: Does the remedy meet State and Federal environmental and other regulations?

2. **IMPLEMENTABILITY:** Considers the technical and administrative feasibility of implementing the cleanup alternative, such as the availability of goods and services.
3. **COST:** Includes estimated capital, operation, and maintenance costs, as well as present worth costs. Present worth cost is an alternative's total cost over time in terms of today's dollars.

## COMPARATIVE EVALUATION

### Effectiveness

The recommended alternative is expected to be effective in meeting the cleanup criteria. By first using bioremediation technologies, and later soil vapor extraction and ground-water extraction and air stripping (physical removal technologies), the recommended alternative is expected to treat or remove the multiple contaminants that are now present at the Accra Pac site. Similarly, Alternative 1, LTDD, can be a very effective treatment technology for the contaminants associated with the site. By utilizing large earth-moving equipment and a large thermal

desorber, which is basically a rotary kiln operated with large amounts of energy, the same basic results as in the U.S. EPA-recommended remedy can be achieved.

The only difference between the recommended alternative and Alternative 2 is that Alternative 2 would not utilize bioventing and biosparging. While both the U.S. EPA-recommended alternative and Alternative 2 are equally effective, Alternative 2 probably would successfully achieve site cleanup standards more quickly than the U.S. EPA-recommended alternative. However, these time savings would be offset by the greatly increased production of contaminated vapors from the site, increasing the need for emissions control technology and also increasing the associated cost of the cleanup.

With regard to ARARs compliance, the following statutes and regulations have been identified as applicable or relevant and appropriate Federal and State environmental laws and regulations: The Federal and State Clean Water Acts and Safe Drinking Water Acts, and implementing regulations; the Federal and State Clean Air Acts, and implementing regulations; and the Federal and State versions of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regarding hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal, and their implementing regulations.

Under the National Contingency Plan (NCP), U.S. EPA must meet ARARs to the extent practicable, given the urgency at the site. U.S. EPA has determined that all of the proposed alternatives will meet the implementing regulations of the Safe Drinking Water Act, particularly the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), to the extent practicable. In U.S. EPA's judgment, all of the proposed ground-water alternatives will come very close to meeting MCLs, but even after the cleanup, there may be some contaminants left in the ground water at levels above

MCLs. However, since the 1985 U.S. EPA response action, municipal water is currently available to all property owners who could be affected by the ground-water contaminants originating at the site.

All of the alternatives considered at this site for ground-water cleanup include ground-water extraction, air stripping, and re-injection. The air stripping technology has the potential for releasing VOCs into the air. When the release of VOCs would be greater than the levels defined in Federal or State regulations, control technology must be installed in order to treat, capture or limit these emissions.

During the course of litigating and negotiating the issue of whether control technology would be required at this site, U.S. EPA and the PRPs identified two different sets of regulations which potentially define the maximum amounts of VOCs that can be emitted before control technology can be required. One of these limits is contained in Federal regulations implementing RCRA, which states that only 3.1 tons of VOCs can be emitted per year by an air stripper without control technology. The other potential limit is contained in Indiana's implementing regulations for the State version of Clean Air Act; these regulations state that 25 tons of VOCs per year can be emitted before there is a need to install control technology. The PRPs argue that the State air regulations apply; it is the position of U.S. EPA that the Federal RCRA regulations are more appropriate.

The PRPs have submitted data to U.S. EPA that suggest that the largest potential source of the VOC emissions, the petroleum hydrocarbons contained in the soil, will remain in the soil and will not be released into the air. This data is included in the revised treatability study for the site.

Based upon this data, and upon the PRP's promise that they will operate

the ground-water treatment system at levels below the 3.1 tons of VOCs per year limit in the off-gases set forth in the RCRA regulations, the PRPs and U.S. EPA have chosen not to litigate which set of regulations govern at this time. They have made this decision because it would be time-consuming and costly to litigate this issue, and the parties believe that resources would be better spent obtaining site cleanup now.

If at some time in the future the PRPs were not able to operate the ground-water treatment system consistent with the RCRA limits, they would cease operating the system, while the parties asked the Federal district court judge to decide whether the State air regulations or Federal RCRA limits apply. At no time would the public be exposed to VOC emissions above the Federal limits, unless the judge were to determine that the State limits, and not the Federal ones, were applicable. If the judge were to decide that the State limits were applicable, the PRPs are confident that their system would always operate below the State limits, without control technology. The plan also requires the PRPs to monitor the contaminant levels going into the air stripper system so that emissions from the system will be in compliance with whichever limit is determined to be applicable or relevant and appropriate.

U.S. EPA is also seeking comments on this agreement with the PRPs that would allow the cleanup to begin and the air stripping system to operate without a final resolution of which VOC emission limits would apply.

### Implementability

The U.S. EPA-recommended technology is considered to be implementable. Although bioventing and biosparging are innovative technologies, and there is some uncertainty as to whether these technologies will be effective given the mix of contaminants on site, the other technologies that make up the U.S. EPA-recommended alternative

are proven, implementable, and should address the contaminant mix at the site.

Alternative 1, however, would be difficult to implement. The large amounts of equipment that would have to be mobilized and the large amounts of energy that would be consumed for this alternative do not favor this type of technology. The equipment would be noisy and would incur high costs to operate and maintain. Additional technical reasons for not recommending this technology include the need to excavate the contaminated soil down to the water table, which could cause pumping or dewatering problems. The alternative would also require designating a location for temporary storage of large amounts of contaminated soil prior to

treatment. The organic vapors that would emanate from this stored soil and the control of those vapors present formidable problems. All in all, Alternative 1 is not considered implementable for the Accra Pac site.

As mentioned previously, Alternative 2 would be implementable. However because of the greatly increased production of contaminated vapors, this alternative could potentially require the use of emissions control technology, which could be extremely expensive to operate.

### Cost

The estimated costs for the alternatives as presented in the revised treatability study, are shown in the table below:

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR REMEDIAL ACTION ALTERNATIVES AT THE ACCRA-PAC SITE		
Remedies	Capital Costs	Annual Operation and Maintenance Costs
<u>U.S. EPA-Recommended Alternative</u>  Biovent/Biosparge, Soil Vapor Extraction/Sparge, and Ground-water Extraction, Air Stripping, and Re-injection	\$393,000 to \$440,000	\$38,000 to \$67,000
<u>Alternative 1</u>  Low-Temperature Thermal Desorption and Ground- water Extraction, Air Stripping, and Re-injection	\$1,500,000 to \$2,100,000	\$15,000 to \$20,000
<u>Alternative 2</u>  Soil Vapor Extraction, Sparging and Ground-water Extraction, Air Stripping, and Re-injection	\$393,000 to \$440,000	\$45,000 to \$67,000

## GLOSSARY

**Administrative Record** - all documents which U.S. EPA considered or relied on in selecting the response action at a Superfund site.

**Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs)** - any State or Federal statute or regulations that pertain to protection of human life and the environment in addressing specific conditions or use of a particular cleanup technology at a Superfund site.

**Aquifer** - an underground geological formation or group of formations that contains usable amounts of ground water to supply wells and springs.

**Consent Decree or Consent Order** - a legal document negotiated between the United States and the potentially responsible parties (PRPs) that sets forth the terms of a settlement. A Consent Decree is entered by a judge; a Consent Order is an agreement between the PRPs and U.S. EPA.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - enforceable standards for the maximum permissible level of a contaminant that can be present in water delivered to a public water system.

**National Contingency Plan (NCP)** - The set of regulations which govern how U.S. EPA responds to the release of hazardous substances under the Superfund statute.

**Potentially Responsible Party (PRP)** - any individual or company (including owners, operators, transporters, or generators) that has been identified as being potentially responsible for or contributing to a spill or other contamination at a Superfund site. Whenever possible, through administrative and legal actions, U.S. EPA requires PRPs to clean up hazardous sites that they have contaminated.

**Proposed Plan** - U.S. EPA's preliminary recommendation to the local community on the best method for protecting human health and the environment from contamination at a Superfund site.

**Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)** - the Federal law that establishes a regulatory system for tracking hazardous wastes from the time they are generated to their final disposal. RCRA also requires safety standards for management of hazardous waste and sets standards for transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

**Saturated Zone** - the subsurface area beneath the water table in which all pores and cracks of the geological formation are filled with water.

**Superfund** - the Federal program that operates under the authority of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). This law authorizes the Federal government to respond directly to releases (or threatened releases) of hazardous substances that may endanger public health, welfare, or the environment. U.S. EPA is responsible for managing Superfund.

**Trichloroethane (TCA)** - a colorless synthetic chemical that is often used as a solvent to dissolve other substances, such as glues and paints, or to remove grease from manufactured metal parts. It is also an ingredient of products such as spot cleaners, glues, and aerosol sprays. As of 1996, TCA is no longer manufactured in the United States because of its effect on the earth's ozone layer. Brief exposure to high concentrations of TCA for a short period of time can cause dizziness, loss of consciousness, decrease in blood pressure, or loss of heartbeat. Animal studies indicate that ingestion of TCA can result in effects on the nervous system, mild liver damage, and death.

**Tetrachloroethene (PCE)** - a synthetic chemical that is widely used for metal degreasing and in dry cleaning, in some consumer products, and as a starting material for making other chemicals. PCE can get into the air, soil, or water by leaking or evaporating from storage or from waste sites, and can remain in the air for several months before it is broken down into other

chemicals or is brought back to the soil and water by rain. Much of the PCE that gets into water and soil will evaporate to the air. However, because PCE can travel through many soils quite easily, it can get into underground drinking water supplies, where it may remain for many months without being broken down. Exposure to high concentrations of PCE in unventilated areas can cause dizziness, headache, and loss of consciousness. Animal studies indicate that PCE can cause liver and kidney damage and kidney cancer. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has determined that PCE may reasonably be anticipated to be a carcinogen.

**Trichloroethylene (TCE)** - a chemical which is used as a solvent to remove oils and grease from metal parts. TCE is a colorless liquid with an odor similar to ether, and is a manufactured substance which does not occur naturally in the environment. Persons can become exposed by breathing air contaminated with TCE or through ingesting contaminated water. TCE can also enter the body through skin contact. Health effects include dizziness, headaches, and slowed reaction time. Recent studies show that long-term exposure to elevated levels of TCE can cause damage to the liver, kidneys, and central nervous system.

**Unilateral Order** - an order issued by U.S. EPA directing an individual, business, or other entity to take corrective action or refrain from an activity. It describes the violations and actions to be taken, and can be enforced in court.

**Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)** - a type of organic compound that has a tendency to evaporate at a relatively low temperature when exposed to air. Because of this tendency, VOCs disappear more rapidly from surface water than from ground water. Since ground water does not usually come in contact with air, VOCs are not easily released and can be present in ground water that is used for drinking water. VOCs in drinking water may pose a potential threat to human health.

## THE NEXT STEP

U.S. EPA will consider public comments received during the public comment period (September 16 to October 15, 1996) before selecting a final site cleanup plan. If the community shows substantial interest in the site and the proposed plan, U.S. EPA will hold a public meeting to provide opportunity for further discussion and comment, with the date and location of such a meeting to be publicized in an advertisement in the local daily newspaper. If you would like U.S. EPA to conduct a public meeting on the proposed plan, you may contact Dave Novak, the U.S. EPA Community Involvement Coordinator for the site, at (312) 886-9840.

A final decision document describing the cleanup plan will be issued for public review in late Fall 1996. After U.S. EPA selects a final cleanup plan, it will direct the PRPs to design the technology application for the Accra Pac site. U.S. EPA will review the design, and revisions will be made if necessary. Following U.S. EPA approval of the final design, the cleanup plan will be implemented at the site, with monitoring by U.S. EPA and its authorized representatives.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If you have questions about the information in this fact sheet or would like additional information about the Accra Pac site, please write or call the individuals listed below:

Ken Theisen (HSE-5J)  
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U.S. EPA Region 5, ERB Response Section 2  
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Telephone: (312) 886-1959

Dave Novak (P-19J)  
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U.S. EPA Region 5 Office of Public Affairs  
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Telephone: (312) 886-9840

Toll-free: 1-800-621-8431 (10 a.m. - 5:30 p.m., Eastern Time)

The EOC investigation report, the treatability study report, and other site-related documents are available for review in the local site information repository at the Elkhart Public Library, 300 South 2nd Street, Elkhart, Indiana. The **Administrative Record** has also been placed at the Elkhart Public Library.



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Region 5 Office of Public Affairs  
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